

AMERICANS GO THROUGH LUXEMBURG KOLCHAK, NEW RUSSIAN COMMANDER

German Fleet Has Surrendered According To Armistice Terms

Point For Rendezvous East
of May Island, Opposite
Firth of Forth.

AMERICAN SQUADRON SHARES ACCEPTANCE

Grand Fleet Witnessing
Ceremony Consisted of
Four Hundred Ships.

London, Nov. 21.—The German fleet, as specified in the terms of the armistice with Germany, was surrendered today to the Allies.

The point of the rendezvous for the Allied and German sea forces was between 30 and 40 miles east of May Island, opposite the Firth of Forth.

The fog which had enveloped the Grand Fleet for three days cleared last night and this morning the weather was dull with a slight haze hanging over the Firth of Forth. The fleet, which is to witness the surrender consists of some 400 ships, including 60 dreadnaughts, 50 light cruisers and nearly 200 destroyers. Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the Grand Fleet, is on the Queen Elizabeth.

The Admiralty statement reads: "The commander in chief of the Grand Fleet has reported that at 9:30 o'clock this morning he met the first and main installment of the German High Sea Fleet which is surrendering for internment."

Washington, Nov. 21.—An American battle squadron probably including five dreadnaughts, commanded by Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, and operating as a unit of the British Grand Fleet, participated today in the passing of German sea power.

The Americans shared in the formal acceptance by Admiral Beatty, First British sea lord, of the surrender of the main force of the German High Sea Fleet, as designated in the terms of armistice. The identity of American naval craft in European waters never has been disclosed.

Amsterdam, Nov. 21.—The first German warships destined for internment by the Allies left Kiel harbor on Sunday, according to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. They included the Bayern, Grosser Kurfürst, Kronprinz, Markgraf, König Albert, Kaiserin, Seydlitz and Moltke.

TROELSTRA, LABOR LEADER REPUDIATES ALL VIOLENCE

Rotterdam, Sunday, Nov. 17.—There is no revolution in Holland nor is there likely to be. Pieter J. Troelstra, the socialist leader speaking today at a great labor congress here, at which 1,538 trades unions and labor organizations were represented, not only repudiated violent methods, but admitted that his earlier bellicose utterances had resulted in a misunderstanding of his position.

Extremists who would introduce Bolshevism in a hopeless minority in Holland. Soldiers and civic and labor societies desire reforms, but by lawful methods.

Apparently reading the signs of the times, the government will give im-

SEND OFFICIAL PROTEST TO DUTCH GOVERNMENT

Paris, Nov. 21.—The Allied governments have decided to send an official protest to the Dutch government against the violation of Holland's neutrality as a result of her permitting German troops to cross the province of Limburg in their retreat from Belgium, according to the Echo de Paris.

Limburg is a long irregular province of Holland, nearly 105 miles in length. For 25 miles from its lower extremity it lies between the province of Limburg, Belgium and Rhine province, Germany. At the widest point in this region it is 19 miles between Belgian and German soil. Just north of Sittard, Limburg province, narrows down to less than five miles.

It was reported from Paris on Nov. 19 that German troops returning to Germany from Belgium had to cross the Dutch province of Limburg and the charge was made that the passage was made with the sanction of the Dutch authorities.

NEWBERRY PROCEEDINGS DISMISSED

Washington, Nov. 21.—Proceedings before the Senate Education Committee concerning the election of Truman H. Newberry, Republican, as senator from Michigan, were ordered dismissed today by the committee on a vote of six to five.

The vote was on a motion to indefinitely postpone action on the ground that it was improper for the existing committee to inquire into the election of a senator to the next Congress.

Two Democrats and four Republicans voted against investigation and four Democrats and one Republican voted for it.

RELEASE MOONEY OR FACE GENERAL STRIKE MEN SAY

Seattle Central Labor Council Unanimously Votes to
Quit December 9.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 21.—By unanimous vote the Seattle Central Labor Council last night voted to strike December 8 unless prior to that time Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder in connection with a San Francisco bomb explosion had been granted a new trial or given his freedom. Immediate referendum vote on the strike resolution was asked of all labor unions affiliated with the council.

BADEN WILL BE FREE REPUBLIC

Basle, Saturday, Nov. 16.—The former Grand Duchy of Baden will become a free and popular republic, according to a dispatch from Karlsruhe.

A national assembly to fix definitely the form of government will be elected on January 5, and will assemble within ten days after the election. The voting will be by secret ballot and both sexes over 20 years of age will be eligible to vote.

mediate attention to the labor program. Its appeal to the people not to jeopardize chances of obtaining food supplies from the Allies by domestic violence has been a powerful deterrent to those who might have caused trouble.

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STATISTICS SHOW IMMENSE SIZE OF AMERICAN ARMIES

On Day Armistice Was Declared Had Nearly 2,000,000 Men in France.

BUILT 843 MILES
OF NEW RAILWAYS

More Than 53,000 Motor
Vehicles Were Used in
Supplying the Troops.

American Headquarters in France, Tuesday, Nov. 19.—(By The Associated Press).—The extent of America's military effort in France at the time the armistice was declared is shown by statistics which The Associated Press is now permitted to make public. The stupendous figures show only a small part of the work.

On the morning of Nov. 11, the United States had in France 78,391 officers and 1,831,378 men, a total of almost 2,000,000. There were 750,000 combat troops in the Argonne action, exclusive of the American units engaged elsewhere.

The American army has brought to France and has in operation 967 standard gauge locomotives and 13,174 standard gauge freight cars of American manufacture. It also has in service 350 locomotives and 273 cars of foreign origin. To meet demands which the existing French railways were unable to meet, 843 miles of standard gauge railway were constructed. Five hundred miles of this have been built since June 1. The department of light railways reports the construction of 115 miles of road and 140 miles of German light railway were repaired and put in operation. Two hundred and twenty-five miles of French railway were operated by the Americans.

Modern warfare is motor warfare. The American Expeditionary Forces had in operation on Nov. 11 more than 53,000 motor vehicles of all description.

Even at the present stage of the armistice, it is not permissible to hint at the vast stores of ammunition and armament brought over and held in readiness. The American Expeditionary Forces were in no danger of being placed on short rations had the war continued.

For instance, the Americans have 250,000,000 rations of beans alone; 13,000,000 rations of flour and flour substitutes; 25,000,000 rations of milk; 161,000,000 rations of butter or substitutes; 143,000,000 rations of sugar; 39,000,000 rations of meat; 57,000,000 rations of coffee and 113,000,000 rations of rice, hominy and other foods. There are requisites such as flavorings, fruits, candy and potatoes in proportion, while there are 751,000,000 rations of cigarettes and tobacco in other forms.

Ten steamers at berths have been built at Bordeaux, having a total length of 4,100 feet. At Montoir, near St. Nazaire, eight berths are under construction with a total length of over 3,200 feet.

Great labor has been expended in dredging operations, repairing French docks and increasing railway terminal facilities. Warehouses having an aggregate floor area of almost 33,000,000 square feet have been constructed.

These figures serve in a measure to show the magnitude of American accomplishment, and the great machine is in operation today as the American third army moves forward into German territory.

SERBIAN PREMIER RECOGNIZES THE NEW SLAV NATION

Paris, Nov. 21.—(Havas)—Nikola P. Pachitch, premier and minister of foreign affairs of Serbia, has sent a letter to Anton Korosev, president of the Jugo-Slav national council who is in this city to establish relations with the entente governments in which he recognizes in the name of the government of Serbia the Jugo-Slav nation. He says it is the legitimate government of Serbians, Croats and Slovenes living in lands formerly dominated by Austria-Hungary. Announcement is made in the letter that Serbia has sent a note to the Allies requesting them to recognize the Jugo-Slav national council as a legitimate government.

SON KILLED: COMMITTS SUICIDE

Bethel, Nov. 21.—A few moments after she learned that her only son had been killed in action in France, Mrs. Henry Bromley, of this place, ended her own life. She died last night by means of poison. She had just returned from a motion picture entertainment when the news that her boy's name was on the casualty list was broken to her. Mrs. Bromley was 45 years old. Her son, Private Harry Bromley, who was 23 years old, went to France in April as a member of an infantry unit.

AMERICANS GO THROUGH LUXEMBURG

French Forces Entering
Buda Pest and Constantinople Today.

Paris, Nov. 21.—American troops will pass through the city of Luxembourg today. General Pershing, who is accompanying the forces, will call on Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide while he is in her capital city.

A proclamation has been addressed to the people of Luxembourg announcing that the passage of American troops through their country is necessary and guaranteeing the discipline and friendliness of the soldiers toward the population.

Paris, Wednesday, Nov. 20.—French troops, under command of General Herriy, will enter Buda Pest tomorrow. It is believed that French forces arrived at Constantinople today. A most enthusiastic welcome was given to French soldiers when they marched into Seaborn.

With the American Army in France, Nov. 21.—(By The Associated Press).—The movement of American troops to the rear areas behind the former fighting front is progressing rapidly. The seventy-eighth, Eighty-second, Twenty-ninth and Twenty-sixth Divisions have been withdrawn from the front and now are in rest camps. The Thirty-sixth, Eighty-first, and Sixth Divisions are marching to the rear areas. It is understood that the Seventy-seventh Division will be moved to a rest camp in southern France. The Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Nineteenth and Seventy-ninth Divisions have been formed into the Seventh Army corps and will remain temporarily in their old positions.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Extreme care in the protection and completion of all draft board records is asked by Provost Marshal General Crowder in orders sent today to state draft executives. The man-power record, the order points out, has extremely valuable uses in the administration of war insurance, the treatment of deserters and delinquents, and the preparation of the historic record of the war.

Local boards are instructed to seal the records, all of which probably will be completed Nov. 30, and await orders for their final commitment to central collecting station.

CROWDER WANTS CARE TAKEN OF DRAFT RECORDS

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READY TO SEND DEVENS MEN HOME

Ayer, Mass., Nov. 21.—Arrangements for the discharge of soldiers at Camp Devens were completed today and official orders were awaited to begin the actual work of demobilization. It is estimated that approximately 1,500 will be sent home daily.

A staff of 35 officers of the medical corps and 28 enlisted men will have charge of medical examinations.

RESTRICTIONS LIFTED.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Restrictions on the installation of new telephones and extension of existing telephone lines which were limited on Aug. 15 to such new appliances as would be helpful to the prosecution of the war were withdrawn today by Postmaster-General Burleson.

LARGEST CONCRETE STEAMER.

New York, Nov. 21.—The American steamship Faith, the largest concrete steamer in the world launched March 14 last on the Pacific coast as an experiment in this method of construction arrived here today with a cargo of sugar from Cuba.

TO VISIT PARIS.
Paris, Nov. 21.—King George and Queen Mary of England will visit Paris late this month.

Admiral Kolchak, Dictator New All Russian Army And Fleet

RECONSTRUCTION NOT TO EXPLOIT THE LABOR MEN

Special Privileges and Exploitation of Resources
Must Have No Place.

ADDRESS BY HEAD OF
TRADE COMMISSION

William B. Colver Warns of
Radical Changes in Balance of World's Trade.

Cleveland, Nov. 21.—Special privilege and exploitation of resources and labor can have no place in the reconstruction program, said William B. Colver, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, in an address here today at the annual convention of the American Specialty Manufacturers Association. Pointing out that the U. S. now is a creditor nation, Chairman Colver warned against a radical change in the balance of trade in this nation's favor through an excess of exports or imports.

"A reconstruction program for the United States," said Mr. Colver, "looking to the building up of the present credit balances unending mountains of international credits, will tend, not only to make the United States the most hated nation in the world, but to mark her for destruction. It means commercial imperialism."

Outlining the possibilities of foreign trade after the conclusion of peace, Chairman Colver said it would be necessary for American business men to acquire a knowledge of the business methods and tastes of those with whom he would trade. The theory that "the customer always is right" must be accepted he said.

Reconstruction plans must proceed, he asserted, with an understanding of the changed relationships resulting from the war. The nation enters the reconstruction era with two debts—the debt of money and the debt of blood.

"These two debts must be liquidated," Mr. Colver told the manufacturers. "The money debt must be paid. This would seem to mean that an end has come to the exploitation of the nation's natural resources, and that the surplus above a generous return for capital and energy and initiative shall be devoted to the liquidation of the national debt."

"The second debt, the blood debt, owing to our millions of young soldiers of the army of liberty and no less to their mothers, and their wives and children, must be paid by making this country an in so far as our voice shall be heard—making the world safe for democracy which is to say, safe for human rights, the rights of every child to be well born, well fed and well clothed; and the right of every child to have a fair opportunity in life."

Amsterdam, Wednesday, Nov. 20.—Prince Lichnowsky, former German ambassador at London is the author of the latest German appeal for clemency. His appeal appears in the Berlin Voerwaerts. He declares: "The conditions of the armistice were inspired by a spirit of revenge and will lead to starvation, anarchy, chaos and the spread of Russian tendencies which are the most dangerous enemies of democracy and freedom. The overwhelming majority of Germans do not desire the war and earnestly wish for reconciliation. A cruel exploitation of our present situation would endanger the ideal league of nations. I do not appeal to pity, but to perspicacity."

LIENOWSKY NOW MAKES AN APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY

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It is perhaps reasonable to suppose that after sending birds to the laying contest for two or three years a poultryman should become more or less expert at picking out those individuals which will lay better than the average. Tabulated results on the seventh contest which closed two weeks ago, indicate that within certain limits this is true. The 45 pens whose owners were entering birds for the first time averaged to lay 1,583 eggs for the year, 23 pens whose owners were entering pens for the second time averaged to lay 1,605, and 16 pens whose owners were entering for the third time averaged to lay 1,694. The smaller number of pens entered by men who

AMERICAN MINISTER IN SWEDEN

Gothenburg, Nov. 21.—Ira Nelson Morris, American minister to Sweden has arrived here from the United States.

Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that food was 2 per cent. higher in October compared with September.

Through Coup of Ministers' Council at Omsk He Takes Command.

IS SUPREME
GOVERNOR

Move Due to Extraordinary
Circumstances and Dan-
ger Menacing State.

Vladivostok, Tuesday, Nov. 19.—(By the A. P.)—Through a coup on the part of the council of ministers of the new All-Russian government at Omsk, Admiral Alexander Kolchak has become virtual dictator and commander of the All-Russian army and fleet. Two ministers, M. Avskstenteff and M. Zenzenoff, who opposed Admiral Kolchak's dictatorship, have been arrested.

A portion of the directorate of the erstwhile Ufa government which formed the administrative body of the new government and to which the ministry was responsible, supports Admiral Kolchak.

Telegrams received here from Omsk state that the move was "due to extraordinary circumstances and danger menacing the state." The council of ministers has assumed authority and transferred it to Admiral Kolchak. The latter has accepted the responsibility and it is announced he entered upon his duties as "supreme governor." General Horvath, General Ivanoff, minister of war of the Omsk government and General Renoff, former commander of the All-Russian forces, announce that they recognize the new authority.

The coup occurred on November 18. M. Volodgostky, head of the western Siberian government, who is a member of both the directorate and the council of ministers, retains his post as premier. General Boldereff is absent from Omsk and his attitude is unknown. French Commissioner Renault is at Omsk and British Commissioner Elliott will leave immediately for that city.

The local Zemstvo, provincial council and other minor organizations held a conference early today. It is indicated that there is at present a disposition not to recognize the Kolchak government.

The activities of the Radical wing represented in the all Russian government forced the conservative elements to adopt counter measures according to Lieut. General Horvath, prominent among the leaders in the anti-Bolshevik movement in Siberia, who gave his view of the coup when seen on his train at his headquarters. These measures, he said, included the arrest of many members of the Left of the Social revolutionists among them four ministers and assistant ministers.

"The government, in the face of this accomplished fact," Gen. Horvath explained, "found it advisable to declare the directorate abolished and to transfer temporarily the superior authority to a supreme governor, whose power is limited by the council of ministers. In other words, there is mutual responsibility."

The change in the government was accepted by the people and the troops without disorder.

The success of the coup, in the opinion of Horvath, rests with the United States. France and England, he believed, would not withhold recognition of the new order, since the personal of the ministers and the policy of the government remained unchanged.

Admiral Kolchak was commander of the Russian Black Sea fleet before the revolution. He was compelled in June, 1917, to surrender command of that fleet to the revolutionists. He did this after throwing overboard his sword, which the Japanese had left him when the Russo-Japanese war. Later, in 1917, he visited this country at the head of a naval commission from the Kerensky government and discussed possible cooperation between the Russian and Allied fleets.

Washington, Nov. 21.—News of the coup at Omsk, by which Admiral Kolchak "officially has become dictator of the state department as far as other sign pointing to stabilization of the movement relied upon to regenerate Russia.

Admiral Kolchak is thought to be a man who will not misuse his authority and whose hostility toward the Bolshevik elements which have led to the disruption of the country is sincere.

The jurisdiction of the Omsk government extends to a large section of Russians to the west who have been affected by the Bolshevik doctrine that spread from the German intrigues with Lenin and Trotsky and their followers.

INTERNATIONAL EGG CONTEST

Three of the pens which were mentioned in the leading five during the first week of the laying contest at Storrs also figured among the winners during the second week. A pen of Rhode Island Reds from Laurel Hill Farm, Bridgeport, R. I. again won first place with a production of 21 eggs. A pen of White Wyandottes belonging to Obed G. Knight of Bridgeport, R. I., duplicated its performance of the previous week by tying for second place with a pen of White Leghorns belonging to D. Tanager of Kent, Wash., each pen producing 28 eggs. Third place for this week was won by a pen of White Leghorns from the William L. Gilbert Home at Winsted, Conn., with a yield of 27 eggs. O. L. Magrey's White Wyandottes from Middlebury, Conn., were again in fourth place with a production of 24 eggs. The total yield for all pens amounted to 701 eggs, or at the rate of 10 per cent. A fact of special interest is that White Plymouth Rock No. 192 belonging to H. A. Wilson of Hollis, N. H., which was the only pullet to lay seven eggs during the first week, was able to do the same thing in the second week. In other words, this bird has laid every day since coming to Storrs.

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